

SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1891.

London Offices of THE SUN, All communications should be addressed to FRANS M. WHITE, 430 Strand, London, W. C.

Revolution-The Danger to the Republic.

There is one statesman in the Democratic party who months ago measured in its height and depth and in all its desperate enormity the Republican revolution fast rushing to its consummation now at Washington.

His name is DAVID BENNETT HILL.

There is one statesman in the Democratic party who can see faults in taxation, and vet can also see treason to self-government and revolution undermining and subverting the very foundations of this republic. His name is DAVID BENNETT HILL.

We betray no secrets when we state that the address issued last fall by the Demo cratic Committee of this State was handed to that committee and submitted to its an proval by a statesman who knows the difference between a mere party contention and a ripening revolution. They approved, endorsed, and issued his address.

His name is DAVID BENNETT HILL.

As a lesson for the day we ask Democrats to read again, in the glare of events at Washington, the address in which, with a states man's breadth and a patriot's fervor, that revolution was discerned, portrayed, denounced, and the people warned and summoned to the polls. And they came.

For his name was DAVID BENNETT HILL " To the People of New York:

We respectfully request our fellow citizens o the State, of all party connections, to consider what their political duty is at this time, in presence of the revolution which has over taken the control and character of the Repub-

"The means by which it got possession o Federal power foreboded, but the methods by which it has fortified that possession, are, it fact, a political revolution, and threaten with fatal precedents the character and adminis tration of our national Government. Civil war and foreign intervention once put in brief peril its great bond of union. Never till now was threatened such transformation of its vital spirit.

The Republican party had first itself to undergo transformation-a transformation of which its tendencies had long given warning The beginning was in 1876-7. Certain of its leaders then seized and kept the Presidency from its rightful occupant by first plotting and finally legalizing their own and their followers: fraud. In the long run even silent consent to profit by such wrong could but demoralize any political party. But another consequence was immediate. The chief beneficiary of that fraud rewarded, at the public expense, with salaried office, high or low, its every participant, abettor, and defender. To the men thus promoted, backed, and confederated, passed in that hour the virtual leadership of the Republican party.

"The change was apparent. The subsequen degradation of its once patriotic even when misguided, spirit, has been of public notoriety During the last Presidential term its attitude toward a Democratic Chief Magistrate was sheer incivism. Its record in both Houses con and refusals to reduce war taxes.

Two years ago these actual Republican leaders-their party control being scarcely contested-by wholesale purchases of venal votes, seized possession both of Congress and the Presidency. Reversal by fraud, polintion by purchase of the people's choice for Chief Migis trate, equally confess a treason to the peopie's sovereignty, exercised through universa suffrage. But the offence having been once condoned by the Republican party, nothing remained to hinder its leaders in grasping for themselves honors and rewards at the expense of their party as well as of their victims. Detheir party organization retains his rank in the machine and his seat in the Senate. Hat holding for the great corruption fund became a Cabinet credential, and the contributors to the fund took title to interdict any tariff changes which might retard their own reimbursement.

"Possessed now of the Federal Government in every branch, one session of Congress has sufficed to develop the scope of that astounding misadventure which has overtaken and morally wrecked a great political party and o that which is impending too near the Federal Government itself

The course of events is fresh in your remembrance. The facts are beyond dispute. Party pledges were whistled down the wind. Party principles were disavowed. Party interests Were ridden rough shod over the votes of Congressional districts and of embryo commonwealths, over the rules of deliberative assem biles, the rights of members, and the high prerogatives of States.

Swelling narrow Congressional gains to working majorities was their opening act o undisguised revolution. It was accomplished In the Senate by the admission of Territoria mining camps to the sisterhood of mighty States, cheating Montana of her two Senator in the process. It was accomplished in the House of Representatives (without a quorum voting, without adopting rules for the period of three months, with merely a Speaker in the chair canable of any adequate wrong), by ousting the Democratic member from almost every contested sont. "Civil service reform, pledged in their plat

forms, was instantly discarded in their doings. Their Consus Bureau was manned with partisans commissioned to count down Demo cratic populations and to count up Republican populations, in order by a new apportionmen to reduce Democratic representation in the House of Representatives and in the electors colleges, and to inflate the resources of a party which for eighteen years has not once cast majority of the popular vote. The titular head became the pliant instrument of a sweeping partisanship, and has preferred many relatives in office rather than follow the pure preceden ansmitted to the successors of Washington that they nominate none.

THE PORCE BILL.

" Perceiving in the recent proposal of a judicia determination of contested Congressional elec tions, and in the electoral reforms adopted by Blate after State, danger to their supremacu, they have schemed and are maturing a force bill, with obvious designs to put Federal elections into the hands of Republican officials in Northern Demo cratic cities and Southern Democratic States, and to enable Republican managers to do their own counting and certification. "Openly discarding every former limit to pro-

tection as merely incidental to taxation, they have adopted and are imposing a new police altogether baseless in the Constitution-s 'taxation for the sake of protection.' so called. Under this guise their recent legilation, rejecting all amendment, has been carefully calculated to reward with large profits out of the incidence of worse than war taxation their banded favorites enriched with tariff spoliation, and to seduce with Federal tounties, hitherto unheard of, new dependents bribed to maintain the system. Their most artful procedure has been to swell the annua customs tax by pretending to reform customs administration. Raising rates of duties already nonstrout, they have contrived to distend dutiable values also by excluding our merchants from any share in fixing values on re-

valuations to men controllable by tariff beneficiaries because removable by the President. They have planned manipulation of tariff rates by mere executive decision upon trade names and classifications, and boldly have ex-cluded interference by the Federal courts. To insure the gains of a privileged class, they claim to forbid the judicial power to entertain suit at law or in equity that might test the logality of the exactions of a tax gatherer. As if the merchants of New York were criminals and importing were a crime, they have stripped them of rights customary everywhere, and enjoyed in our metropolis since the foundation of this Government. the importer's right to maintain a suit at common law to recover from a collector mon ave illegally exacted as duties and to have thereon a trial by jury. They inflict unusual and cruel fines and penalties upon our merchants when their honest opinions concerning imported values, declared on entry, shall differ from those of an Executive Board of Appraisers, now first created. They reverse on trial in court, of a suit begun by the Treasury to forfeit an importation for alleged fraud on the customs revenue, the salutary rule of evidence in criminal suits, and require the claimant of the seized merchandise to first prove

n worse case than under the laws of New York and than one accused of felony. While Congress thus threatens the importing merchants of New York and other cities with fines, penalties, confiscations, and indictments, and provokes foreign Governments to a war of reprisals, their chatterbox diplomats alroad assume to menace with still higher tariffs the particular exports of friendly nations, who, with not one tithe of these our own 'protective' exclusions, obstruct American roducers having a surplus to sell in Europ that cannot be sold in our home market.

affirmatively his own innocence, thus putting

under the United States statutes the importer

" A SQUANDERED SURPLUS.

"Surplus taxation had for many years been pouring into the Treasury at the rate of a hundred million dollars per annum, the Demoratic House annually proposing, the Republican Senate annually refusing to out off taxes But now the surplus was greater and the or portunity of relief sole and entire to a Repub

"Its first achievement was to squander the

"Its next achievement was to populize foreign importation.

"Its master stroke was to shackle commerce and industry by the imposition of duties which increase taxation upon 64,000,000 of consum ers in order that less than seven per cent. of our citizens engaged in gainful occupation may be favored, while to suppress the protests in its own ranks against this backward and revolutionary policy it has attempted to delude the people by investing the President, under the plea of reciprocity, with a power which neither its authors nor the tion ever intended him to exerciseus if tax remissions, reciprocal or not, can be got by spendthrifts out of deficits, or as if executive pronunciamentos or imaginary treaties with 40,000,000 Central and South Americans should console us for taxes that enhance the price of everything that our farmers buy but not the price of anything they sell, for tariffs that have swept our shipping off the high seas, for tariffs that have slaughtered our easy primacy in trade with 1,400,000,000 people of both hemispheres.

"Such is the outcome, under exclusively Re publican rule, of that fiscal policy whitewashed with the deceitful name and the pretended beneflcence of 'protection.'

" A political party which both refuses to stop unnecessary taxation and squanders its surplus, which remodels the tariff to replenish spent corruption funds and provide new, which makes industrious farming unprofitable by tax laws, which never practised frugality, but now appropriates away the people's earnings with open profligacy, such a party cannot pleas pardonable error or promise reform.

"But when it also administers the Federal Government by persistent encroachment beyond granted powers and by despotic perversions of its mild authority, when it intrenches itself against defeat behind the torn-up foundations of our con stituted Government, our parliamentary law. the rights of constituencies and the prerogatives of States, such a party is not only past reform it has succumbed to revolution, and is already a danger to the republic."

Will not the people now heed these warnings? Will they not renew the thunders of their indignation in the case of the Republican conspirators at Washington? Shall this revolution be accomplished chains be fastened upon us without a new and instant manifestation of the old American spirit?

The Triumph of Professor Briggs.

Next Tuesday evening Prof. CHARLES A. BRIGGS is to be inaugurated as the Edward Robinson Professor of Biblical Theology in the Presbyterian divinity school of thi city. It is a chair endowed in memory of one of the most distinguished of modern Calvinistic theologians, and the selection of Prof. Briggs to fill it is an indication that his religious views are not distasteful to the directors of the foremost Presbyterian theological seminary of this country.

The inauguration of Tuesday evening, therefore, will be of the nature of a triumph for Prof. BRIGGS. Col. SHEPARD has long and loudly demanded that he be turned out of the seminary altogether as a heretic, who is perverting the minds of students for the Presbyterian ministry: and yet the seminary proceeds to further honor and distinguish him as a teacher of whom the Church has reason to be proud. Instead of injuring Prof. BRIGGS, Col. SHEPARD'S assaults have only served to make him the more popular in the institution and in the denomination. Instead of being prosecuted as a heretic. Prof. Briggs receives a vote of confidence. and holds more firmly than ever his commanding place among Presbyterian theologians.

The reason for this is that undoubtedly his frankly expressed views of theology represent the sentiment of the majority of Presbyterians as declared by their votes in favor of the reconstruction of the Westminster Confession. Those views are that we are now in a period of theological revolution of far more vital importance to the Church than were the changes and controversies of the Reformation; and that the present demand for the revision of creeds is only the beginning of a movement for the remodelling of Christian faith and doctrine in accordance with the reason and the science of these times. That is not the form of words in which Prof. BRIGGS defines his opinions, but it is substantially what they amount to when shorn of the qualification with which a theologian guards his state ments without essentially modifying them. His teaching is that theology must be builded anew and from the very foundation He would examine and criticise Scripture in the search for truth, whatever it may be. and not for the purpose of seeking support for a theological system, no matter how venerable.

Such a method of approaching the Bible is or was, of course, the destruction of the old theories of inspiration, and it must lead inevitably to radical transformations in religious beliefs generally. It starts Protes tantism in an entirely new direction. Yet it proceeds in strict logical conformity with the distinguishing Protestant assertion of the right of private judgment, whereby every individual has the liberty of inter preting the Scriptures for himself and of determining for himself what is necessary appraisements, and by committing foreign | to salvation. The Reformation came about

as the result of a protest against the author-Ity of the Church over the consciences of men, and a demand that the Bible alone should be supreme. The present theological revolution as discerned by Prof. Briggs is the consequence of recent investigations into the authority of the Bible itself as the inspired Word of GoD.

The school of German Biblical critics of

which he is a disciple have rearranged the

order of time in which the books of the

Bible were written. They have made some of them records of Jewish traditions which had no single authorship, and they put others in the category of what amount to secular and profane writings only. They have also discredited prophets by adducing evidence to show that they wrote after the occurrence of the events which they are supposed to have foretold. Thus the Bible s shorn of its authority, and reverence for it is destroyed after these critics have finished their work of analysis and dissection. Of course such a method of treating the Scriptures cannot prevail among theologians as it prevails now, without profoundly affecting the whole body of religious belief The process is going on, too, at a period when the popular tendency is toward religious skepticism. It, therefore, is tractive to preachers who feel the influence of public sentiment and desire to have its support. Churches, too, are slow to resist opinions which have become so current in their membership, and theological seminaries supply the demand for them in their teachings. Influential Episcopal clergymen and newspapers were earnest in their desire to prevent the trial of Mr. MACQUEARY, because they feared that it would lead to the exposure of a decay of faith which is widespread. They know very well that he is only a too frank disciple of a school of theological teachers and Biblical critics now more influential than any

other in the schools of divinity. The triumph of Prof. Bargos is an indication of the rapid progress of the theological revolution of which he is a leader.

The Bars of Clubs.

When the proposition to prohibit the sale f alcoholic beverages in the Union League Club of Brooklyn was under discussion several of the members expressed the opinion that a political club could never be carried on with such a restriction.

If the practice of those clubs generally affords a criterion of what their requirements are, we presume this is a sound opinion. very great part of the receipts of the Union League Club of this city, for instance, comes from the sale of wines and liquors on every day of the week. The bar is one of the most important features of the house, and its profits are essential to the maintenance of the establishment. If it were closed on Sunday, the club would not only lose a considerable revenue, but the members frequenting the house, and more especially the restaurant, would be loud in their outery against such an abridgment of their privileges. They are ready enough to advocate the prohibition of the sale of liquors on Sunday in outside bars, but they vill not submit to it in a club for which they themselves make the laws. They want their drinks on Sunday as on other days.

It is very doubtful, therefore, whether the experiment of shutting up the bar of the Brooklyn Union League Club on Sunday will be more than temporarily successful, though the vote in its favor was nearly unanimous. The sort of men who attend a club with anything like regularity, are usually those who have no prejudices against drinking, and who are convivial in their temperament. They also are the members who are most influential in the affairs of the association, because they are most about the house; and even if they did not have their way the other evening, they are sure to haveitin the long run. They would not join club unless they expected to get the privi-

lege of drinking when they pleased. The only way to assure the permanent closing of the bar on Sunday is to shut it up altogether. The result would be disastrous to the club, probably; but if the encouragement of Sunday drinking is reprehensible it is fully as wrong to encourage drinking at any other time. If the provision of alcoholic beverages is discreditable anywhere, it is more especially culpable in a club composed of men who profess to regard a barroom as a disreputable place, dangerous to the welfare of the community. Proportionately to the number of their frequenters, too, the club bars make as many drunkards as any others; and they are likely to continue to do so, even if they follow the example of the Union League of Brooklyn in selling liquor on six days of the week only.

Who Can Succeed Him?

The election of Dr. JACOB H. GALLINGER as a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire in place of the Hon, HENRY WATKINS BLAIR, will be felt almost as a personal bereavement by all students of eccentricity. Dr. Gallinger may be a great and good man, as good and great men run in the Republican party of the Granite State, but he is not BLAIR. Many Senators will doubtless be deeply gratified that the Senate is to be without BLAIR. He is the champion longdistance orator, and it is believed that his weekly word product and output exceed those of any man living. His collected speeches and the reports of his everlasting useless Committee on Education and Labor would make a volume of a size somewhere between GROVER CLEVELAND and the Capitol at Washington.

On the Education bill alone he has talked probably three years of ten - hour days and the bills and the constitutional amendments he has proposed, would if pasted together, form a roadway of paper reaching from the Ward's Island Insane Asylum to the Salpetrière and back again. Belief in perpetual motion has been revived in a thousand cranky minds by the spectacle of his indefatigable mouth. A generation of colored citizens has slumbered benignly in the galleries in tribute to his sleep-compelling talk. Pretty pages with dimpled chins that never have felt the barber's shear, have come to wisdom and to whiskers, and found him still prosing on. The Congressional Record would have been a consumptive and attenuated periodical without him. He has fed and fattened it. He has spread himself upon its pages There have been seasons when it has almost

The loon is a same creature compared with the New Hampshire wonder in his more lunatical moods, and yet BLAIR is one of the wittlest men in the Senate. Humor he has none. If he had, he would make himself tired. It is queer, but it is true that the biggest bore in the Senate is at times marvel lously witty. So Sir WILPRID LAWSON, the cold-water man of Parliament, has succeeded

in being a wit and yet somewhat of a bore. There is nobody who can take BLAIR's place. There are other cranks in Congress but neither there nor anywhere else can be found a crank who, if we may change a little a happy phrase by which a celebrated capitalist described a celebrated warrior, journalist, and statesman, is so many kinds of a

ical Alliance is a baby compared with him, and the Kansas Farmers' Alliance a conservative and hunkerish body. He is the Crankin-Chief of the Senate. Who will tend the crotchet shop now? Who will pluck and eat as heartly as he of the fruit of the crank tree ? What will BLAIR do with himself? Will

he lead a crusade against the Jesuits of the daily press? Will he fit up a tub and sail for Portsmouth, carrying letters of marque from himself authorizing him to prey upon the liquor in wood and iron that goes down to the sea in ships? Will he go abroad to induce Europe to join with him in declaring the liquor business on the high seas to be piracy? Will he form a company for the purpose of turning the Gulf Stream into Hudson Bay, and leaving the iniquitous South high and dry without a seaport There is plenty of blood in the chap, and he will not give up his leadership of the grand army of cranks

Whom does Mr. Br.AIR nominate as his successor to the proud post of biggest bore and greatest wit of the Senate?

The Contra Costa Plan.

An interesting and elaborate plan for the nomenclature of country roads is put forth by the Contra Costa Association of Contra Costa county, California. The makers of the plan hope that it will serve as a model and be known, in the Star-Eyed Goddess's picturesque synonyme of this orb o' the earth. from Alpha to Omaha and from Hell to Breakfast," as the Contra Costa County Plan. The preliminary report of the Road-naming Committee of the association begins with the unassailable position that "previous to selecting and applying names to roads it is necessary to know what roads are to be named and where they are located." In selecting names those "appropriate, significant, and pleasing to the eye and ear have been sought, first among the landscape and other features of the locality." The arrangement of the names is according to this chronological and geographical system :

"Commence on the east side of a line extending due north from the county seat and work around in a circle to the east, south, west, and back again to the north, aiways facing outward and working from the county : outward, and always from the left to the right. rat those roads touching the county seat; next the first eft hand branch roads and any left hand branches of these. Continue with the right-hand branches. Follow with the remaining trunk roads and their branches, left-hand branches first, right-hand branches next, omitting nothing on the left until the entire circuit has been made and the roads of the county are all listed." This rule is, of course, purely arbitrary,

and the march of nomenclature might go on just as well in some other direction and order; but some rule has to be adopted, and perhaps this is as convenient as another. The next process was to differentiate and classify the kinds of roads to be named. The committee condemn as essentially urban the designations alley, avenue, boulevard, court, park, place, promenade, passage, row, square, and terrace. These, they say, belong exclusively to cities, towns, and villages, and are inappropriate to the country. The distinction is well taken, on the whole, though it fails in the case of some of the forbidden names. Park, square, promenade, and terrace are as appropriate in the country as in the town and court in English usage at least is applied to rural estates and parks as well as to London slums. Local, connex, and exit are favorite names

with the namers. A local is "a road having no outlet, usually one terminating in the hills and for local convenience only.' The advantage of calling a blind road of this sort a local is that the name is notice to the wayfarer that the exit will be found at the entrance. A connex is "a short road having no branches, useful principally in connect g other more important roads." An exit is "a road having no outlet by land, but having a water exit. It usually ends at a landing where small vessels receive and discharge cargo." As there is a considerable foreign element in Contra Costa county, the committee have selected a number of foreign names, but none that are hard to pronounce or spell. Three Volanük names are included in the committee's list. "They are short," says the report, "easily spelled to the list. They are Glenaveg (Grain Road), Flumaveg (River Road), and Pomaveg (Fruit Way). The letters in the words have the Italian or Continental sounds, and the accent is invariably on the last syllable." Near the "tules and sloughs by the river are four roads named from water and marsh birds," Plover Connex, Mallard Local, Teal Local, and Curlew Connex.

The most interesting part of the Contra Costa pian is the application of a single name to a continuous road, so that the house numbers will show the distance from the county seat or other starting point. By confining to towns and cities such names as place, park, terrace, and court, and confining to the country such names as way and road, the committee will be able to make a glance at the county directory-when one is published-show whether a given person lives in town or in the country. Numbering the houses according to the ten-block system serves still further to make plain as path to parish church the spot of each habitation in the county. The ten-block system. of which Mr. A. L. BANCBOFT of Martinez and the Naming Committee is the inventor or improver, is this:

"The roads being named in as long stretches as pracicable, they are then measured, commencing at the county seat or the end nearest to it and each mile along them is divided into ten equal parts or imaginary blocks baving a frontage on the road of 52s feet, 17d yards, or 8 chains. Two numbers are allotted to each block, the odd ones on the left side of the road and the even ones on the right. Each and every house located within a given block has the number of that block. In very few instances in any part of our county will the Thenever this occurs and two or more are located with in the same block, they all have the same number and al but the first are followed by the letters of the alphabet in revular rotation: 438, 438a, 438b, 438c, &c. Should they in any extreme case run as many as 250 to the mila, they could all be numbered by this sys-tem equally well and the numbers indicate their lega-sion. The numbers give the distance from the com-mencement of the road in such a way that it can be calculated almost instantly. As there are two numbers to each block, divide the house number by two to ascertain again by ten or point off one decimal and the distance in miles and touthe is obtained. In case of odd hou numbers, add one, divide by two, and point off one deci-mal, and the same result is shown,"

This system will not be of much assistance to the tramp ignorant of decimal fractions. but it seems to be practicable; and to strangers and visitors it would be a great convenience. The bucolic fashion of giving geographical information is amiable in intention and circumstantial in detail, but it s apt to be a little confusing, because the landmarks by which the inquiring traveller s told to steer are as unknown to him as is the course he is seeking. If you are a stranger in Hog Hollow, and ask the way to Col. LIBERTY LUMM's place, it doesn't greatly help you to be told to "go on about a mile, but ma'be it's nigher two, to the old SETH PRATTfarm. SETH's dead, but his darters run the farm. Turn to your right till you come to Poque's woods. Take a short cut through the medders till you come back to the highway. Turn to the left a little beyond SENECA Wiggins's elder mill (it's burned down now, but you can see the cellar if it ain't too dark). Take the first road to the cast after crank all at once. The Wage, Workers' Polit- you pass where the old Indian burying

ground used to be, and Col. LUMM's is the first white house beyond the haunted house north of the Davis pasture." The ten-block system would be a great relief, and if Contra Costa county can put it into practice it will not make so much difference how the roads are named. People will be able to find their way with about as much certainty as

the county is not too strongly described by

the committee: "Any new dwellings along the roads can have their correct number applied to them at any time, to any ex-tent, and without interfering with the existing num-bers. Distances can be quickly calculated from any house number to any other house number in the sounty. Houses of residents can be found readily and with confidence. Strangers can be directed how they can find the residence desired. The fees of jurymen. constables, and other officials can be accurately calcuated. Road work to be done can be accurately d. fined by stating in which blocks it is located. If the divisions between the blocks are permanently marked by means of stone monuments, they can be used as starting points to describe the boundaries of farms which are sold, and for which deeds are required, Ac. &c. With this system established, a directory of the town and country residences upon the same basis of city direcories becomes feasible, or the addresses of all voters may be given in the Great Register of the county, which will be useful to a limited extent."

The committee are anxious that the names

selected for the county roads "shall be pleasing to the entire county, impress the visitor and traveller through our county pleasantly, and that each community shall be entirely and permanently satisfied with this feature of their rural homes." We fancy there will be a good deal of difficulty in inducing the use of a single name for a continuous road in place of various names for its various parts; and in the matter of names the traveller will be a good deal easier to please than the dweller along the roads. The committee's collection of names seems rather whimsical, but any new departure from the eternal monotony of road names which prevails in most country places will be excused even if not accepted. In country towns and villages, as a rule, there is too much sameness in road names, while, on the other hand, many new and ambitious settlements fall into the mistake of selecting sentimental and highsounding names chosen for favor and for prettiness; and the American sense of humor rises at this pretentiousness. The Contra Costa list is a little wearisome with its connexes, locals, and exits and laterals, and there seems to be no good reason for using foreign names such as Lauterwasser Neg, Via Roma, and Camino Circuito, Via Concordia and Via Dante. What have Rome and DANTE to do with Contra Costa county phrases? What is the matter with the United States language when you want to name a road? For historical reasons the old Spanish Californian names should be and are largely used, but they are local and familiar, not imported and borrowed names. Names that are derived from local history or scenery or associations are appropriate, but the Applan Way running from Martinez to Bull's is ridiculous. Flora Local and Pomona Local are too insipid. Vaca Crescent (Cow. Crescent?) is bad according to the committee's own distinction. Crescent is an urban name. Good descriptive and characteristic names are Stone House Road, Long Valley Road, Bear Creek Road, Vine Hill Road, Northeastern Thoroughfare takes too much mouth in the utterance. Granger Exit is a queer name for a road that runs to the water. Flumaveg, beautiful as its Volapük name may be, runs from Seal Bluff to No. 20 at Anderson's via McAvoy station. On the whole, the Contra Costa Association has not been as happy in illustrating as in making its plan for naming country roads.

The Nihilist.

"Does GROVER CLEVELAND," asks the Albany Evening Journal, "stand with Senators McPherson and Blodgerr of New Jersey, Wilson of Maryland, and Gray of Delaware," Democrats who have just voted against free silver coinage. and the answer must be that he does not. His hostility to silver cannot be brought down to the limit of theirs, amounting as that does merely to an unaggressive unwillingness to make the present bonds of silver any looser. The Claimant's policy is to bring silver coinage to a dead stop.

In February, 1885, the then President elect urged "a present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver."

His first Presidential message, of December at the close of the same year, recommended the "suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver dollars."

The message of 1856 again urged "the suspension of compulsory silver coinage."

In his annual message of 1888 he wrote that his Secretary of the Treasury "recommends the suspension of silver coinage, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur." may also take the unimpenchably Mugwump testimony . the Springfield Republican that "no one in public life has a record on this question more unequivocal than Mr. CLEVELAND'S; and he has said not a word to indicate that his opinions are changed." This is the record which bars out the

Claimant even from classification among the few Democrats who are merely opposed to the increase of silver coinage. Mr. CLEVE-LAND is a Nihilist on silver.

The Farmers' League of this State has resolved that Congress shall enact laws "to prevent the immigration of the pauper and eriminal classes to this country." We already have all the laws of this kind that are required They are comprehensive in their provisions and rigorous in their terms. They are under the administration of Federal functionaries by whom agents are appointed to secure their enforcement. The business of supervising the immigration at this port, and all our other ports. is in charge of the general Government. We agree with the Farmers' League that criminal and pauper immigrants should be prevented from coming here; and it is to be presumed that they are prevented already.

The Change in Texas.

From the Daties Times Heraid. We admit that a year ago about all of the Southers scople and papers thought of no man but Cleveland for the Democratic Presidential nomination; and admit too, that a possible majority are for Cleveland at pres other Cleveland papers is that the rapid change of senti ment which has taken place since the last elect is continually going on, is as certain to result in a good majority for Hill in the National Democratic Conven-tion of 1892, as that Hill and Cleveland are the candidates. We feel just a little sorry for the Reflector and others, but this is a progressive age, and an age of Democratic victories. The Mugwumps have had their

From the San Antonio Express If the Hill increase continues at anything like the rate that has marked it for the past six months, that Convention will be practically unanimous for the New

The Claimant and His Friends. Prom the Airmingham Ape Berald. wille Pribune: We think ex-President Cleveland would be benefited by "getting rid of such friends as the New York Evening Post and others of the Mugwum;

Well, maybe so. But then if the Mugwump press were to go back on the ex-President, who would be his friends? There is not a Democratic paper in New York of any sort of consequence in any degree favor-able to him. It may be better to have even Mugwump friends than no friends at all. In the pivotal Sta New York the Mugwumps appear to be about his only

A Cold Bite in Philadelphia. From the Philadelphia Record. Frozen whitelish are good eating.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Call for a Democrat to Lead the Democracy, From the Binghamton Leader.

The Atlanta Constitution recently published editorially some views touching on the question of the Democracy's candidate for the Presidency in 1892. We do not believe." It said. "that Governor in the city. The advantage of the plan to

Hill is the only Democrat that can be elected, but whoever is to be elected must be a Democrat, believe in Democracy, and be beyond the seductive influence of the Mugwumps." This matter, it held, is no child's play, but business; that the Convention of 1892 will have to select a man who will suit the Democratic party, not in one particular, but in every political detail. He must be a man who will be under obligation, if elected, to the people of the whole country, and not alone to the Mugwumps." He must be a man who "stands firmly to the principles of the party, without any trimming or preparation to put himself in accord with it." and he must have "firmness enough not to turn over the results of the victory to a sound of deserters, who run, under cover of the Democratic flag, when victory is in sight." These are the opinions of a Democratic

paper as to the qualifications of the man whom the national Democracy will select as its standard bearer in 1892. And the constitution is as well qualified to voice the sentiment of a wide locality as any paper in America today, while at the same time there is no question that earnest Democrats in every section of the country endorse these views and firmly pelieve that if the Democratic party proposes to array itself for victory in 1892, it must nositively refuse to truckle with the fees of Democracy in whatever guise they may appear. It is absolute folly to pretend to be blind to munifest Democratic sentiment on this point. Civil service reform, as a term, is a sweet morsel to roll over the tongue, but nothing will so surely set the impression affont that Democrats are not to enjoy the fruits of Democratic victory as Democratic dalliance with the Mugwumps.

THE DEMOCRATS MEAN BUSINESS.

Judge William S. Groesbeck of Ohio, Major Thomas of Kentucky, and the Hoosler Editor of the Muncle Herald Speak.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. In the realm of Democracy, either local or national, Judge Groes ack of Cincinnati always loons up portentous. A man of striking outline, magnifient physical development, and in intellectual attainments wise in his generation. A man who in the more active field of political thought would ligure as the Colessus. My first call was soon after my strival from Albany, and Gov. Hill was discussed.

"A most prudent man," said the Judge. "I am beginning to like him the more I read and hear of him. His administration of the exaited office he holds has been patriotic, conservative, and signally prodent."

'Ve. and signally prodent."

Do you think he would make a good Presi-

"Do you think he would make a good Frest-dent?" quoth I.

"Yes," was the answer. "I think, moreover, he could be elected Fresiden."

"Do you think him a stronger quantity than Grover Cleveland?" I asked.

With some animation the Judge ceptle i: "I cannot see why not. Mr. Gleveland when first elected acquired the office by only 1, 30 yould as the result, after all, of the accidental alliteration of Rum. Bomasism, and Rebellion. Nominated for a second term, he was defeated in

cannot see why not. Mr. Gievenand when first elected acquired the office by only 18.30 votos as the result, after all, of the accidental alliteration of Rum. Bomantsm. and Robellion. Nominated for a second term, he was defeated in his own State of Now York by more vites than Gov. Hill secured as the materity which elected him. This shows clearly to the reflective mind that Gov. Hill is certainly stronger with the Democrats of his State than Cleveland.

A few days ago at the Burnet House I met Major W. H. Thomas of Louisville. Major Thomas, up to a recent date, has teen quite an active figure in Kentucky nolities.

I asked him how the Presidential situation impressed him. Said het "You will find among the unreflective Democrats who don't think that the sentiment is for Grover Cleveland. You will find, on the other hand, among the cleas who do think, the general fear that his nomination would be a great risk, probably a faial error. The trouble with Mr. Cleve and is, and I say it, conceding to him in full measure much of ability, that he is pig-headed; a man tenacious in his ennities; a man who allows his feelings to govern his action, so as to bend only to his inflevible will and w thour reference to what may be the consequences to the Domocracy at large. He is, after all, what one would call a lock-up or a find. When nominated he was chosen above many party leaders who had better claims than he for party reward My suggestion would now be for the national Bemocracy to go upon a voyage of discovery and flod a man equally as strong as Coveland and who is not pig-headed. He certainly is somewhere."

Major Thomas then recurred to an interview which appeared in a Washington newspaper recountly, in which Senat-releas Brices was alleged to have recited the difficulties he had as Chairman of the National Democratic Exception and his own correspondent in which had so the first and as Chairman of the National Democratic Exception and his own correspondent in which had been propositions were made to President Cleveland wit

feeling, said he'd be d-d if he would do either of them. "This, in view of the great doubt hinging for Democratic triumph, is what I call hig-head-

Democratic triumph, is what I call pig-headedness."

Said I: "Major Thomas, how does Editor Watterson, who 's just been elected a member of the Nations, Democratic Committee for Kentucky, view the situation."

I think, said the Major, 'mat Henry Watterson, if he finds his State for Cleveland, will faithfully regard its will. But I think meanwhile Mr. Watterson will not attempt to conceal the fact that his own personal judgment is that a stronger candiciate than Grover Cleveland can be nominated."

When at Indianapolis a few days ago I met the selicor of the Mancie Heraid. Said he: 'I am out and out for Hill. The reason is, I think he is the Democrat who can most certainly carry New York, and I am not in sympathy with the liash and enthusastic shrickers who think the Democrats are going to carry lows.

with the flash and enthusiastic shriekers who think the Democrats are going to carry lowa. Michigan, Nobrasta, or any of the Republican Western States. The battle, to my mind, is to be fought in New York, and, because I think Gov. Hill the strengest Democratic quantity in New York, I favor his nomination. He, in my yiew, is the certainty, whereas Grover Cleveland is the risk."

He Can't Be Polite in New York. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am of

the opinion that it is impossible to live in New York and remain pol te. In the more matte of surrendering a seat to a lady who is obliged to stand in a public conveyance. If I followed my inclination I could not once in a month rest myself, or sit and read my copy of Ting Sus while travelling. Therefore I have ceased to regard the claims of politeness is this respect. In the crowds at the terries and elevated stations the women shows o little respect for themselves or for others that the respect for themselves or for others that the general is dead. I still make it an invariable practice to unever my head when a lady enters an elevator car in which I am riding, but this habit attracts so much attention and whispered comment that I fancy myself ungentiemalike for pursuing it—since the first rule of gentle conduct is not to behave in such a manner as to draw the general gaze upon not seed. I should like to be polite, but I cannet do so and remain in New York.

New York, Jan. 17, 1891. I surrendering a seat to a lady who is obliged

Take Sawyer's Anti-Fat. From the Bott in Journal.

From the Butten Scarnal.

Senator Bawyer of Wisconsin has discovered an anti-fat remedy, which he has tried with great success. He eats four or five times a day, as often as he desires to eat, in fact, but takes as little food as possible to assuage the pangs of hunger. He also avoids fluids. In this way he has reduced his weight sixty-five pounds within six months.

A Pertinent Question from the West. From the Alton (Ill.) Sentinel Demo If Cleveland, with the Administration at his back, and the record which he had made, could not carry New York in 1848, it is difficult to conceive how he can do so as a private citizen, and with all the prejudice extating against him in 1802.

He Won't Be a Mugwump.

Gov. Pennoyer says, in substance that he will not run for the Vice Presidency on a ticket with Cleveland as chief.

The Pugilistic Situation

From the Unit telegree, Fold Dempsey is worsted, his bubble is bursted. While bug Bob Fitzstimmons the cele the persimmons. An irritated throat is southingly treated by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-satabilated curative for coughs and colds, and all brenchial and lung troubles. WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The week, although it began with a large all at Mrs. Ogden Mills's on Monday and saded with a mammoth dinner at Mrs. Astor's on Saturday, has, owing to the absence of a Del. monico subscription ball, not been fatiguing For some unexplained reason dancing at the large public affairs is kept up later, and more uninterrupted than it ever is in a private house. In point of fact, there is nothing else to do. No pictures, no tapestries, and no curiesities to examine, very few opportunities for personal or confidential communication, and an immense temptation to keep up the gidly

whiri on the spacious floor.

No gentleman's house in New York is better adapted for a dance than the one belonging to Mr. Ogden Mills. The white and gold balls room is on the second floor, and thus entirely cut off from the dining room, which, wise the large eval hall and white marble staircase, gives excellent facilities for the encoment of terrapin and champagne. The coulin was led by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt dancing with Mrs. Mills, who was most superbly co-tumed, Point lace and dismonds were the distinguishing features of her attire, and the spectator had only one thing to regret, that nature had not bestowed a little additi nal height upon the wearer of such a galaxy of gems. The dancers were almost all married latties, or belles of two a week debutances were rather in the minority, the younger daughters of Sir Hoderick Cane on, Miss Fortes-Leith, Miss Gerr . Mes Jones, and Miss De affeld being among the few that were present.

Mrs. W. R. Vanderbit's second models

differed but little from the first, except that it was rather less crowded, though the display of beauty and dress was greater. Mrs. Vanderblit herself never looked so hand one, fler pink brocade was cut and inshioned by a master hand, and her harradmirates wel arrang d at exactly the right angle to show her welshaped head to advantage. Her only oranment was the unbine diamond neckia e which is said to have been designed by herself and which is probably the only one of its kind in the world. The diamon is, which have be a pierced and strung like beads have probably lost somewhat in value by the operation, but they have gained immeasurally in sparkle and lightness, and glitter like dewlrops on the corsa e to which they are fastened on either side by price ess pircon I of rub os

Among the married tadles present were Mrs. Henry Sloane, who e gawn of valet veloct with ornaments of rubles and diamonds was ex-tremely becoming; Mrs. James Witerbury in yellow satin, with a profust a of deamonds on the corsage; Mrs. W. P. Sisane, is white and gold, and Mrs. Frederic B. Jones in searlet, The rosebuds were out in full ferce, and those them who had not denced till morning at Mrs. Mills's tooked charmingly fivel. Mi s Hope Goddard, who has recently not with an accident that dislocated her shoulder joint, was in black, with an admirable arrangement of sleeve which completely concealed the splints she is wear n.z. and imparted not a latle chie to the costume. Miss Anno Camoron's Marie Antoinette costume suited reproduction of one actually worn by that unhappy Queen. In Duchesses' it w. asit is called at court functions in from ten or in the circle which corresponds to it in our republican land, and which might perhaps be called Millionaires' Row, except that it is an ug ? name, were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Mills Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Gostet, all of whom were ornamental and attractive. The music, of course, was of the highest grade. Mr. Damrosch covered himself with glory by his skilful leading, and the precision and smoothness of his orchestra wen universal praise, but it was a curious fact in connection with the recent condemnation of German music by the subscribers of the Metropolitan Opera House that the only piece which received an enthusiastic encore was the valse movement by Tschulkowsky.

The sun shore ! rightly on the two brides of Vednesday-Miss Piorence Audenried Washington and Miss Mand Robbins in this city. Both had bridal ceremonials that were exceedingly spectacular and picturesque, Nothing could have been prettier than the entrance of the ten rose-colored bridesmaids at Miss Robbins's marriage, emerging as they did in single file from opposite sides of the chancel and meeting at the head of the middle alsle, where they joined hands and walked down to mee: the bride. Returning they meceded her, and ranged themselves in either side of the altar, while she passed up, in all the bravery of her lace and orange blossoms, beness and precision of a military manusure.

and was very effective. At the wedding in St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church. Washington, the bridge procession was headed by acolytes bearing lighted candles, and as Count Divonne were a rich diplomatic uniform and the brile is mo ettar usually fair to see, it was rather a noticeable wedding, and draw together an immense assemblage of fash onables and dignitaries.

The revival of the old-ashioned evening reception, for which New Yorkers are installed to Mrs. Forbes-Leith, has been a striking feature of the present season. Thirty years ago evening parties were the rule in New York society. There might or might not be dance good supper. These went out when the matinée dansante, which ha i but a short reign, was introduced, which again, in its turn, was superseded by the afternoon reception and 5 o'clock ten. The evening reception new scens to have come to stay, as those given Twombly and Mrs. Seward Webb have had the most unqualified success. It is true these ladies live in spacious mansions, and by the happy thought of connecting the two houses and giving a dual entertainment they have provided for the variet tastes of all their friends. Each reception has been preceded by a large dinner at one house or the other, and last Thursday, while spirited dancing was going on at Mrs. Webb's. Campanini del Puente and Miss de Vere del ghted a large au lience at Mrs. Twombly's, Although not quite such stately functions as Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt's musicales, every one has declared these to be charmingly agreeable.

The dinners of the week have been sumptuous as usual, beginning with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's on Monday night, when twentyeight guests were assembled, and ending with not less enjoyable affairs at Mrs. Astor's, Mrs. Bend's, and Mrs. De l'orest's on Saturday.

The marriage of Miss Alice Haliburton King. daughter of Col. Cornelius King, and Mr. James G. K. Richards, is announced to take place on Wednesday next in the chantry o Grace Church. On account of recent mourning in both families the reception at Col. King's residence in Waverley place will be limited to

near relatives only.

The rack-ting of next week will begin promptly on Monday evening with Mrs. Cor-nelius Vanderbilt's ball, to be followed on Tuesday by the second subscription ball at Delmonico's which has been variously designated in the journals of distant cities as the ball of the "clite," of the "elect," and of the "select," Mrs. Webb's and Mrs. Twombly's third reception, a dance at Mrs. Frederic Good-ridge's, and Mrs. William C. Whitney's second and last Saturday evening dance, with the aid of innumerable teas and dinners, fill up the

last three days of the week.

A great doal is said in English papers about the purchase by Mrs. Mackay, from one o the victims of the recent great financial crash in London, of a house in Carlton House Terrace for the sum of £70,000, which to Americans does not seem to be at all an exorbitant price for a man-ion in a crack situition, where only Cabinet Ministers, foreign Ambassadors, and very rich noblemen are able to live, to say nothing of a marble staircase, and a mother-of-pearl ceiling thrown in. M.s. Mackaye will be obliged to spend about £10,000 more in alterations and improve ments, but even then there are villas at Newport and residences on Fifth avenue which are valued at a higher flaure, and a rich American would hardly consider himself overhoused under the circumstances.